# Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 5. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1838. NUMBER 30.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.

*TERMS*—One dollar and fifty cents in advance One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of 6 months. Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms. The proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid*.


At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the city of Portland and its vicinity, holden at the City Hall on the 6d day of March, A. D. 1838, to take into consideration the circumstances attending the murder of HON. JONATHAN CILLEY, late a member of Congress from Maine.

JOHN ANDERSON was chairman.
A. W. H. CLAPP, and
C. B. SMITH, of Portland, and
GERRY COOK, of Westbrook, } Were elected Secretaries,

On Motion of WM. P. PREBLE, *Voted* that Messrs WM. P. PREBLE, DANIEL WINSLOW, H. W. GREENE, JOSHUA EMERY, NATH'L.—MITCHELL, CHARLES STAPLES CHARLES Q. CLAPP, of Portland, JOHN WEBB, of Windham, SAM'L. JORDAN, of Westbrook, CHARLES MARCH, of Gorham, STEPHEN MORRILL, of Falmouth, and NATHANIEL CHAMBERLAIN, of Scarborough, be a Committee to consider and report what measures are proper to be adopted on this occasion. This Committee withdrew to an adjoining room, and after consideration, reported the following Resolutions, which were read & unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That we disapprove and condemn the practice of duelling as a violation of the laws of God—as a system appertaining only to an age of comparative barbarism—a system which in its operation reduces the great and good to a level with the debased and brutalized of mankind—a system, which puts it in the power of the practiced, hardened, cold blooded duellist, to stake his own worthless life at his own pleasure against the life of another who is the idol of his friends, a benefactor o his species, and an honor to his country.

*Resolved*, That while we cannot believe the late HON. JONATHAN CILLEY was in the way of his duty in suffering himself to be drawn in, to jeopardize a life so precious to those who loved him, so invaluable to his friends, and so important to his country; we do honor and appreciate those noble hearted, generous, elevated, but mistaken feelings, which led him to stand forth a champion for the constitutional right of debate and a fearless vindicator of the equal privileges and claims to respect of the gentlemen of the North, against that system of blustering arrogance and vulgar bullying of which the Halls of Congress are too often the theatre.

*Resolved*, That we will ever cherish within the innermost folds of our hearts the memory of JONATHAN CILLEY; and that from the example of his resolute and fearless self devotion to the cause of freedom, and what he believed to be the rights of his constituents and of the people of Maine, assailed in the person of their representative, we will derive new strength to our attachment and devotion to free principles, and new energies to sustain them.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings resorted to to provoke MR CILLEY to a duel and compel him to accept a challenge were neither called for nor justified by any adequate cause on his part even according to the barbarous code of duelling: while on the other hand, the circumstances disclosed in the history of the transaction, prove it to have been the result of a foul conspiracy and approved among a few political leaders, to take advantage of Mr CILLEY, and draw him into a quarrel in order that they might seize upon the opportunity afforded to gratify personal feelings of private malice and revenge, and remove out of the way an opponent, every day becoming more and more formidable, whose eloquent appeals and retorted sarcasms it would be more easy to silence by the pistol than answer in debate.

*Resolved*, That in the course pursued by *Henry A. Wise* in managing and conducting the incidents of the duel after the first fire, there is evidence of deep and vindictive malignity; and that he stands justly chargeable before the world, *upon his own showing*, of having violated every principle of honorable chivalry, by availing himself of his position and the occasion to glut his own feelings of private grudge and ill will against MR. CILLEY for a former supposed offence given by the deceased not to his principal, *Graves*, but to himself *Wise*— a course of conduct worthy only of a recreant and a dastard.

*Resolved*, That the studied attempt, made by *Henry A. Wise*, to palliate and gloss over his conduct during the duel, apparent in the imperfect, but official account, so called, of the doings, and the special desire, expressed in that account, that those, who witnessed the scene, *should make no publication on the subject*, afford violent presumptive evidence of a consciousness that there were deeds of darkness and treachery in the history of the conflict which would not bear to be told; while on the other hand the careful insertion in that account of a statement that "*Mr Wise* inquired of *Mr. Jones* before leaving the ground, *whether he could render any service and tendered all the aid in his power*" the murder having already been perpetrated and the lifeless corps of MR. CILLEY then lying stretched out before him, is a derision and a mockery upon the better feelings of our nature, worthy only of the man who could coolly triumph over the fallen victim of his own foul machinations.

*Resolved*, That in the transaction which terminated in the death of MR. CILLEY considered under the mildest and most mitigated features given to it by those who took part in it, there is presented to the people of Maine a case of ruthless assassination—of preconcerted, cold blooded murder of one of their representatives for having boldly and fearlessly done his duty, and being resolved to continue to do it—a case calling loudly upon Congress to institute a rigid and searching investigation, to the end that the people of this State and of the United States may be put in possession of the facts in all their details, and in all their enormity; facts which ought not to be suppressed from motives of the supposed policy of concealing from the people that violence and iniquity are from the public counsils, or of promoting a hollow and treacherous truce; but which ought to be spread publicly before an enlightened world, that the getters up and promoters of this cruel tragedy may be held up as objects of the withering scorn of outraged humanity.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to address a letter of condolence and sympathy in behalf of the Democratic Republicans of this city and vicinity to the bereaved and afflicted widow of Mr CILLEY; and also to his honored mother, honered in her father who signed the declaration of independence, and honored in her even in his last fatal act, cherished son, who, the belief that he should meet her approbation.

*Resolved*, That there be appointed a committee of correspondence consisting of ten, whose duty it shall be to advise and consult with the democratic republicans of other towns in this State, on the best means of sustaining the independence of our representatives in Congress in the fearless discharge of their duty and of expressing in the most effectual manner their sense of the outrage done to the people of Maine in the person of one of their Representatives.

After the adoption of the resolutions:

Messrs. Mark Harris, Charles Holden, Charles Jordan, Parker McCoob and Zachariah B. Stevens, were appointed the Committee to address letters of condolence to the widow and the mother of the late Hon. Jona. Cilley, in accordance with the eighth resolution.

Messrs W. P. Preble, Wm. Moulton, Joseph Howard, Thomas Todd, John F. Hartley, H. W. Green, Nath'l, Mitchell, John W. Smith, Aug. Haines and J. L. Megquier, were appointed a committee of Correspondence in accordance with the nineth resolution.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, and by Messrs Haines, Preble, Howard, Hartley, Greene, Alden and Megquier.

*Voted*, That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the Chairman and Secretaries be published in the Democratic papers of this State and New Hampshire be requested to copy the same.

Adjourned.

JOHN ANDERSON, Chairman.

A. W. H. CLAPP,
C. B. SMITH,
GERRY COOK, } Secretaries.

## STATEMENT OF THE SECONDS.

It was agreed that the parties should meet at the Anacosta bridge, on the road to Marborough in Maryland, between the hours of 1 1-2 and 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M. and if either got there first he should wait for the other, and that they would thence proceed out of the District. Accordingly, the parties met at the bridge, Mr Cilley and his party arriving there first, and all proceeded, about 2 o'clock, P. M. to the place of meeting. On arriving at the place, Mr Jones and Mr Wise immediately proceeded to mark off the ground. They then decided the choice of positions. Mr Wise won the position, and consequently Mr Jones had the giving of the word. At this time Mr Jones was informed by Mr Wise that two gentlemen (Mr Calhoun of Kentucky and Mr Hawes of Kentucky) were at some distance off, spectators, but that they should not approach upon the ground. Mr. Jones replied that he objected to their coming on the ground, as it was against the articles of the meeting, but he entertained for them the highest respect. Mr Wise also informed Mr. Jones that, contrary to the terms, he had bro't on the ground *two* rifles; that if he (Mr Jones) required him to do so, he would immediately send one of them away. Upon Mr Jones finding that the rifle was unloaded, he consented that it should remain in one of the carriages.—There was, it is proper to remark, several persons on the ground, (besides the back-drivers and the two gentlemen before mentioned at a distance,) who were there without the authority or consent of either party or their friends, as is known either to Mr Jones or Mr Wise, and one of these persons was supposed to be the owner of the field. Shortly after the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. the rifles were loaded in presence of the seconds; the parties were called together; they were fully instructed by Mr Jones as to their position, and the words twice repeated to them, as they should be, and as they were delivered to them, in the exchange of shots.—After this they were ordered to their respective positions, the seconds assumed their places, and the friends accompanying the seconds were disposed along the line of fire to observe that each obeyed the terms of meeting. Mr Jones gave the word distinctly, audibly, and in regular succession, and the parties exchanged shots without violating in the least a single instruction.—They both missed. After which Mr Wise called upon the friends generally to assemble and hear what was to be said. Upon the assembling of the friends, Mr Jones inquired of Mr. Wise whether his friend (Mr Graves) was satisfied? Mr Wise immediately said in substance "Mr Jones, these gentlemen have come here without animosity towards each other; they are fighting merely upon a point of honor; cannot Mr Cilley assign some reason for not receiving at Mr Grave's hands Col. Webb's communication, or make some disclaimer which will relieve Mr Graves from his position?" Mr Jones replied in substance: "Whilst the challenge is impending, Mr Cilley can make no explanations." Mr Wise said, in substance: The exchange of shots suspends the challenge, and the challenge is suspended for the purpose of explanation." Mr Jones thereupon said he would see Mr Cilley, and did go to him. He returned, and asked Mr Wise again: "Mr Wise, do I understand aright that the challenge is suspended?" Mr Wise answered: "It is." Mr Jones was then about to proceed, when Mr Wise suggested that it was best, perhaps, to give the explanation or reason in writing. Mr Jones then said, in substance: "Mr Wise, if you require *me* to put what I have to say in writing, I shall require you to put what you have said, and may say, in writing." Mr Wise replied:—"Well, let us hear the explanation beforehand, as it may not be necessary to put it in writing." Mr Jones then proceeded, as he now thinks substantially to say: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr Cilley, to say that in declining to receive the note from Mr Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he now does, the highest respect and the most kind feelings; but that he declined to receive the note, because he chose not to be drawn into a controversy with Col Webb." Mr Wise thinks this answer of Mr Jones was in substance as follows: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he does now, the highest respect and the most kind feelings; but my friend refuses to disclaim disrespect for Col. Webb, because he does not choose to be drawn into an expression of opinion as to him." Such is the substantial difference now between the two seconds, as to this answer of Mr Jones. The friends on each side, with the seconds, then retired from each other to consult upon this explanation. After consultation, Mr Wise returned to Mr Jones, and said: "Mr Jones, this answer leaves Mr Graves precisely in the position in which he stood when the challenge was sent." Much conversation then ensued between the seconds and their friends, but no nearer approach to reconciliation being made, the challenge was renewed, and another shot was exchanged in a manner perfectly fair and honorable to all parties. After this, the seconds and friends again assembled, and the challenge was withdrawn, and very similar conversations to that after the first exchange of shots again ensued. Mr Jones then remarked: "Mr Wise, my friend, in coming to the ground, and exchanging shots with Mr Graves, has shown to the world, that in declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, he did not do so because he dreaded a controversy. He has shown himself a brave man, and disposed to render satisfaction to Mr Graves. I do think that he has done so, and that the matter should end here." To this, Mr Wise replied in substance: "Mr Jones, Mr Cilley has already expressed his respect for *Mr Graves* in the *written correspondence*, and Mr Graves does not require of Mr Cilley a certificate of character for Col. Webb, he considers himself bound not only to preserve the respect due to himself, but to defend the honor of his friend, Col. Webb." These words of Mr Wise, Mr Jones recollects, and Wise thinks he added the words: "Mr Graves only insists that he has not borne the note of a man who is not a man of honor, and not a gentleman." After much more conversation, and ineffectual attempts to adjust the matter, the challenge was again renewed; and whilst the friends were again loading the rifles for the the third exchange of shots, Mr Jones and Mr Wise walked apart, and each proposed to the other anxiously to settle the affair.

Mr Wise asked Mr Jones "If Mr Cilley could not assign the reason for declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, that he (Mr Cilley) did not hold himself accountable to Col. Webb for words spoken in debate?" Mr Jones replied that "Mr Cilley would not assign that reason, because he did not wish to be understood as expressing the opinion whether he was or was not accountable for words spoken in debate." Mr Wise then, according to his recollection, asked Mr Jones whether "Mr Cilley could not say, that in declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr Graves, either *directly* or *indirectly*?" To which Mr. Jones replied affirmatively, adding, "Mr Cilley entertains the highest respect for Mr Graves, but declined to receive the note, because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with Col Webb." After further explanatory conversation, the parties then exchanged the third shot, fairly and honorably, as in every instance. Immediately previous to the last exchange of shots, Mr Wise said to Mr Jones, "If this matter is not terminated this shot, and is not settled, I will propose to shorten the distance." To which Mr Jones replied, "after this shot, without effect, I will entertain the proposition."

After Mr Cilley fell, Mr Wise, for Mr Graves, expressed a desire to Mr Jones to see Mr Cilley. Mr Jones replied to Mr Wise, "My friend is dead;" and went on to Mr Graves, and told him that there was no objection to his request to see Mr Cilley. When Mr Jones approached Mr Graves, and informed him that his request should be granted, Mr Graves inquired, "How is he?" The reply was, "My friend is dead, sir." Mr Graves then went to his carriage. Mr Wise inquired of Mr Jones, before leaving the ground, whether he could render any service, and tendered all the aid in his power. Mr Wise and Mr Jones concur that there were three shots exchanged.

Such is the naked statement of all the material facts and circumstances attending this unfortunate affair of honor, which we make in justice to our friends, to ourselves, to all concerned, to the living and the dead; and it is made for the only purpose of allaying excitement in the public mind, and to prevent any and all further controversy upon a subject, which already is full enough of woe. We have fully and *substantially* stated wherein we agree and disagree. We cordially agree, at all events, in bearing unqualified testimony to the fair and honorable manner in which this duel was conducted. We endeavored to discharge our duties according to the code under which the parties met, regulated by magnanimous principles, and the laws of humanity. Neither of us has taken the least exception to the course of the other; and we sincerely hope that here all controversy whatever will cease. We especially especially desire our respective friends to make no publication on the subject. None can regret the termination of the affair more than ourselves, and we hope again that the last of it will be the signatures of our names to this paper, which we now affix.

GEO. W. JONES,
HENRY A. WISE.

From the Portland Standard.

Let every candid mind examine the character of the transactions relative to the death of MR CILLEY, even as developed in the lame, hesitating, imperfect, and partial statement of the seconds on the occasion and what is it but *murder*? Mr Cilley had no animosity towards Mr Graves, Mr. Cilley's refusal to accept the note of Col. Webb borne by Mr. Graves was accompanied by an expression of his high respect for the bearer. He did not even express an unfavorable opinion of Col. Webb—but refused to consider him a party in the controversy or to admit or deny the respectability of his character. What he had said of Col. Webb and all that he had said at any time, he said in the *discharge of his duty as a Representative on the floor of the House*. Under the brutal and bloody code of the duellist, which Mr Cilley unfortunately recognized on this occasion, the refusal was construed into an insult to the bearer. The challenge was accepted. Both parties professing to entertain respect for each other—there being no quarrel between them, the duel which followed was on a point of mere *etiquette* and according to the universal practice of duellists, a single exchange of shots was all the satisfaction that could be rightfully demanded. So far as there had been any insult offered to Mr. Graves, even under the senseless requirements of the duellists code, it was satisfied by a single exchange of shots, by which each party demonstrated that he had the *courage* to sustain the combat—the only point, in such a case, involved in the controversy between the parties. The seconds knowing the practice and the principles of the code they had undertaken to administer—must have known that forcing the controversy beyond the first fire was instigating the perpetration of a *foul murder*! Even upon the principles of duelling itself, brutal and senseless as it is, we do not believe that a jury of twelve honest men can be found in the country, who would hesitate to bring in a verdict of murder upon the facts appearing in this case. Look at the official statement of the seconds—and is there not evidence enough to fix upon the transaction the stigma of a cold blooded assassination? The statement is drawn up with an evident intent to cover up some of the material facts in the case, and ends with an insolting wish that no further inquiry should be made, and no more agitation of the subject should ensue! Betraying, beyond a question, a conciousness that all had not been right—Messrs Wise and Graves put forward at the termination of every fire, the alternative of either an absolute retraction of what Mr Cilley had said in the discharge of his duty in the House as a representative of the people in relation to Webb, or the continued exchange of shots until one of the parties had fallen. Even these blood-hounds went further and demanded the admission that the infamous Webb was a "man of honor"—when Mr Cilley had refused to say any thing in relation to his character either by admission or denial. We know nothing, ourselves of the principles of the brutal code of blood—but upon them as they are stated in extracts from federal papers and from a statement of one professing to know the practice in a French paper at N. Y. we can regard the transaction—even upon the principles of duelling, in no other light than a cool, deliberate, premeditated assassination— and the seconds who instigated or permitted the firing to continue to a fatal issue, ought upon every principle of justice to be held accountable for the murder. In our estimation no more direct proof of malice aforethought, a predetermination to take life, can be produced in ninety nine cases out of a hundred where the culprits have been hanged as murderers.

But let the Journal of Commerce, a federal paper, bear its testimony on this occasion. Its judgment cannot be supposed to be swayed by political predices against Wise and his abettors.

"After *Jones* returnd, the last time from the conference with *Wise*, and reported *Wise's* reply, *Mr* CILLEY said, in a calm and collected tone —"*they thirst for my blood*," Mark the result:—*Graves*, said Wise, *You have fired too high, aim lower*! *Graves* took the advice, and CILLEY fell a corpse. Here are the uncontradicted facts stated by those who were present: & which are, no doubt, true.

Cilley fought under disadvantages which must have been well known to those on the other side; and which induces some persons here to say that Mr Cilley's seconds *ought never to have suffered him to fight under them at all.*

Cilley was near-sighted, and had chosen a certain distance—60 yards, I believe—*but the seconds in measuring it off made it as long as they could, and there is credible testimony that the distance was actually a hundred yards.*

1st. *Cilley could not see to shoot at that distance.*

2d. His rifle was so light, ninety balls to the pound, that it would not carry that distance with accuracy.

3d. He was shooting against the wind, and the wind was blowing a gale, which was a great disadvantage.

4th. He stood on a rising ground, in open light, preventing a plain work, while his antagonist was shaded by a copse of wood.

Under all these disadvantages, after disclaiming all enmity to Graves, and after every technical requisition preliminary to accommodation in honorable duelling, and even after he had declared that he did not wish to take Grave's life, Mr, Cilley was SHOT DOWN! Is it wonderful that the public mind is uneasy under such circumstance?"

That there was a settled determination to assassinate Cilley appears from a statement in the N. Y. American, published as that paper says "in justice to Mr. Webb."

The following is there stated as the intended course of this desperado,

"That Col. Webb, accompanied by Mr—— and myself, properly armed, should repair to Mr. *Cilley's room*, when Mr Webb should offer Mr. Cilley the choice of his duelling pistols, with the following alternatives: Either then and there to settle the question, or pledge his word of honor that he would give Col. Webb a meeting before Mr. Graves, at such place and time, and with such weapons as Mr. Cilley might appoint; and, in the event of doing neither, then to expect the most serious consequences on the spot." Mr. Webb then added, "*Should he refuse either to fight me at the time, or give the pledge required, I shall have no alternative left but to shatter his right arm, and thereby prevent his meeting my friend.*'

At his request, I immediately took measures to ascertain whether Mr Cilley was at his lodgings, and finding that he was not, Col. Webb, Mr.——and myself, *all well armed*, took a carriage and repaired to Blandensburgh, where it was said the meeting was to take place. Before arriving at the ground, Col. Webb designated the following as the order of proceeding, to which we assented, believing it to be the only course left him, and demanded by every consideration of duty towards his chivalric friend, Mr Graves: "On reaching the parties," said Col W. "I'll approach Mr. Cilley, and tell him that this is *my* quarrel, and he must fight me, and that if he aims his rifle at my friend, I'LL SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT." We know that upon this, Messrs Graves and Wise will interfere, and that we will be ordered off the ground, but I shall tell them that we have come prepared to lose our lives or prevent the meeting, and that it cannot proceed without first disposing of us. From our knowledge of the parties it is probable that some one of them will then raise his weapon at me, WHEN I SHALL INSTANTLY SHOOT CILLEY, AND WE MUST PROCEED TO DEFEND OURSELVES IN THE BEST WAY WE CAN."

## STATEMENT.

*Washington City, D. C.*
February 26th, 1838.

The following is a statement of the facts of the duel between the Honorable Wm. J. Graves of Kentucky, and the Honorable Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, as agreed upon by George W. Jones and Henry A. Wise, the seconds of the parties, committed to writing between the hours of 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Feb. 25th, and 12 o'clock, M. this day. The seconds propose, first, to state the correspondence which occurred before the challenge, and which was communicated through others than themselves; neither second having borne any paper or message, verbal or written, to or from either of the principals, until Mr. Wise bore the challenge, and Mr Jones bore the acceptance. This correspondence, as it has been placed in the hands of the seconds, is as follows, to wit:

*Mr Graves to Mr Cilley.*

*House of Representatives,*
February 20, 1838.

In the interview which I had with you this morning, when you declined receiving from me the note of Col. J. W. Webb, asking whether you were correctly reported in the Globe in what you are there represented to have said of him in this House upon the 12th inst, you will please say whether you did not remark, in substance, that in declining to receive the note, you hoped I would not consider it in any respect disrespectful to me, and that the ground on which you rested your declining to receive the note was distinctly this: That you could not consent to get yourself into personal difficulties, with conductors of public journals, for what you might think proper to say in debate upon this floor in discharge of your duties as a representative of the people, and that you did not rest your objection in our interview, upon any personal objections to Col. Webb as a gentleman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY.

*Mr Cilley to Mr. Graves.*

*House of Representatives,*
February 21, 1838.

The note which you just placed in my hands has been received. In reply, I have to state that in your interview with me this morning, when you proposed to deliver a communication from Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, I declined to receive it, because I chose to be drawn into no controversy with him. I neither affirmed or denied any thing in regard to his character; but when you remarked that this course on my part might place you in an unpleasant situation, I stated to you, and now repeat, that I intended by the refusal no disrespect to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JONA. CILLEY.

Hon. W. J. GRAVES.

*Mr. Graves to Mr Cilley.*

*House of Representatives.*
February 22, 1838.

Sir: Your note of yesterday in reply to mine of that date is inexplicit, unsatisfactory and insufficient— among other things in this; that in your declining to receive Col. Webb's communication, it does not *disclaim* any exception to him personally as a gentleman. I have, therefore, to isquire *whether you declined to receive his communication, on the ground of any personal exception to him as a gentleman or man of honor?* A categorical answer is expected.

Very respectfully,
WM. J GRAVES.

Hon. J. CILLEY.

*Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.*

*House of Representatives,*
February 22, 1838.

Sir: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I regret that mine of yesterday was not satisfactory to you, but I cannot admit the right on your part to propound the question to which you ask a categorical answer, and therefore decline any further response to it. Very respectfully,

JONA. CILLEY.

Hon. W. J. GRAVES.

Here follows the first paper borne by Mr. Wise:

*Washington City, Feb. 23, 1838.*

As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognised among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorised by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

Your obedient servant,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. CILLEY.

Mr Wise states that he presented the foregoing challenge to Mr. Cilley, in the parlor at Mr. Birth's boarding house, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, M. on Friday, the 23d inst.

In addition to the foregoing correspondence, the seconds propose to relate only such facts and circumstances as occurred with their joint knowledge, after their own participation in the unfortunate affair.

On the evening of the 23d instant, about the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Jones received of Mr Cilley, delivered to Mr. Graves, in the room of Mr Wise, and in his presence, the following note, which was the first paper borne by Mr Jones, to wit:

*Washington City, 23d Feb. 1838.*

Hon. W. J. GRAVES:

Your note of this morning has been received. My friend, Gen. Jones, will "make the arrangements suitable to the occasion,"

Your obedient servant,
JONA. CILLEY.

Immediately upon the presentation of the acceptance of the challenge, Mr. Graves retired leaving Mr Jones with Mr. Wise, who submitted the following propositions for the arrangement of the meeting, to wit:—

*Washington, Feb. 23, 1838.*

SIR—Mr Cilley proposes to meet Mr Graves at such place as may be agreed upon, between us, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M. The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles; the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other; to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length, downwards; the rifles to be cocked, and triggers set; the words to be, "Gentlemen are you ready?" After which, neither answering "No," the words shall be, in regular succession, "Fire—one, two, three, four." Neither party shall fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "four."—The position of the parties at the ends of the line to be determined by lot. The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word. The dress to be ordinary winter clothing, and subject to the examination of both parties. Each party may have on the ground, besides his second, a surgeon and two other friends. The seconds, for the execution of their respective trusts, are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground, but no other person shall have any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should Mr Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose.

Your very obd't servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE.

About 9 o'clock, P. M. at Mr Jones' room, at Dowson's, Mr Wise returned to him the following, answer, to wit:

*Washington, Feb. 23d, 1838.*

SIR: The terms arranging the meeting between Mr Graves and Mr Cilley, which you presented to me this evening, though unusual and objectionable, are accepted; with the understanding that the rifles are to be loaded with a single ball, and that neither party is to raise his weapon from the downward horizontal position until the word "fire."

I will inform you, sir, by the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, whether Mr. Graves has been able to procure a rifle, and consequently whether he will reqire a postponement of the time of meeting.

Your very obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. GEO. W. JONES.

About 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 24th inst. Mr Jones left at Mr Wise's room the following, to wit:

*Washington City, D. C. Feb. 24, 1838.*

SIR—I will receive, at Dr. Reilly's, on F. street, any communication you may see proper to make me, until 11 o'clock, A. M. to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

Dr. REILY'S, F. street, Feb. 24, 1838.
10 o'clock, A. M.

SIR—I have called at this place, in conformity with your note of this morning, to inform you that Mr Graves has not yet been able to procure a rifle and put it in order, and cannot be ready by 12 o'clock, M. to-day. He is desirous, however, to have the meeting to-day, if possible, and I will inform you by half past 12 o'clock, M. to-day, what time to procure and prepare a weapon he will require.

Very respectfully, &c.
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. GEO. JONES.

Afterwards, Mr Jones left at Mr Wise's room the following note, to wit:

*Washington,* 10 1-2, A. M.
February 24, 1838.

SIR—Your note dated at 10 o'clock to-day is received.

In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have in my possession an excellent rifle, in good order, which is at the service of Mr. Graves.

Very respectfully, &c.
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

Afterwards Mr. Jones sent to Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

*Washington, Feb. 24, 1838.*
11, A. M.

SIR—Through the politeness of my friend Doctor Duncan, I now tender to you, for the use of Mr. Graves, the rifle referred to in my note 10 1-2, A. M. this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient, servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

And with this note a rifle and powder flask, and balls, were left at Mr. Wise's room.

## *Congressional Proceedings.*

IN SENATE—Monday, Feb. 26, 1838.

Mr. Williams rose and addressed the Senate as follows:—

*Mr. President;*—I came into the Senate this morning, exhausted and overwhelmed, to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you and to the Senate of the United States the sudden and lamented death of my friend and colleague, the Hon. JONA. CILLEY, a Representative from Maine in the Congress of the United States.

At the last adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Cilley was in perfect health, full of hope and expectation of making himself useful in asserting and vindicating the violated rights of his State, and of distinguishing himself in the great questions which now so deeply agitate the public mind; full of zeal and ardent patriotism, and of devotion to the great cause of human liberty and human rights, he considered that a crisis had arisen when his country had a right to claim the services of her sons. He obeyed the call of his constituents, relinquishing the enjoyments of the domestic circle of a wife and three children. He is now a lifeless corpse; all his hopes are blasted and destroyed, and his constituents are deprived of the services of an able and faithful representative.

*Mr. Cilley* was a native of New Hampshire, and belonged to one of the most ancient and respectable families in that State. Patriotism and bravery were his inheritance. His grandfather was the distinguished patriots and brave officer of the Revolution, General CILLEY; and his brother, Captain JOSEPH CILLEY, was the gallant leader of the heroic charge under Colonel MILLER, at the battle of Bridgewater Heights, in the last war.

The deceased was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine, and by his superior talents and application attained a high standing at the bar in that State. He was a good lawyer, an able advocate, and a powerful debator.

From early life Mr. CILLEY was ardently attached to the principles of free government; a zealous advocate of the rights of the *whole* people, and a determined opponent of the claim of the *few* to tyrannize over the *many*.

In 1832, Mr CILLEY was elected to the House of Representatives in Maine, and in 1835 and 1836 was Speaker of that body, where his powers and love of country became so conspicuous, that in 1837 he was elected to Congress in a district in which the majority were his political opponents.

Of his conduct here I need not speak, for all who hear me, and all who knew Mr. CILLEY in the other end of the Capitol, will bear testimony to his ability, to his open, frank, and determined course, to the high order of his talents and powers as a debator, and to the respect and deference he paid to the rights of others.

As a man, Mr CILLEY was warm, ardent, generous, noble: as a friend, true, faithful, abiding. He was in the meridian of his life, aged 35; the past was the earnest of the future.

In his death Maine has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and the nation is bereft of a devoted patriot, and an ardent, zealous supporter of its free institutions.

The sun which set upon the lifeless corpse of my late friend and colleague, rose bright and cheering upon his distant fireside circle, and the wife of his bosom blessed its gladsome beams, and told her innocent children that it brought the return of their father one day nearer.

Alas! "nor wife nor children shall see him more." Who shall now penetrate that bereaved mansion, and witness the tears, the agony, the distraction of the widow and the fatherless?—President, I cannot. May the Father of mercies be their comforter and their support.

Of the cause and manner of the death of Mr CILLEY, I forbear to speak, but allow me to say, that it is my solemn conviction that he entertained no ill will, and intended no disrespect to Mr Graves, in any thing that occurred; and that in accepting the call, he did nothing more than he believed *indispensable*, to avoid disgrace to himself, to his family, and to his constituents.

Mr Williams then submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Hon. JONA. CILLEY, late a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Maine, at the hour of 12 o'clock to-morrow, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, by wearing crape round the left arm for thirty days.

And, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased,

*Resolved*, That the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 25, 1838.

### *DEATH OF THE HON. JONATHAN CILLEY.*

As soon as the Journal was read,

Mr Fairfield rose and adressed the House as follows:

MR. SPEAKER.—An event has occurred since our last adjournment, which has spread a deep gloom over this community, and deprived this body of one of its most valuable members. I allude, sir, to the death of my late colleague, the Hon. JONA. CILLEY, which, it is my painful duty to announce, took place on Saturday last near this city. One hour we saw him in full life, standing in the midst of us in all the pride and vigor of manhood; the next a helpless inanimate corpse. It is a case, sir, most melancholy and heart-reading in all its circumstances, (of which, however, this is not the occasion to speak,) and brings home to our minds, with peculiar emphasis, the trite, but solemn truth, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

My deceased colleague was a man of uncommon talents. His mind was strong, vigorous and well disciplined. He had, moreover, that indomitable spirit of perseverance in all the pursuits of an elevated and honorable ambition, which would not rest satisfied with low attainments. He partook largely too, of that fearless patriotism of his ancestors, which made them "pour out their blood like water," in the war of the Revolution, and which also displayed itself in the brave and chivalrous conduct of an only brother during the late war.

His fellow citizens had often elected him to places of honor and trust in the State of his adoption, and had now given him a seat among the Representatives of the nation—among us, who are now spared to deplore his abrupt and tragical removal. Though he had not long been a member of this body, he had established an enviable and an enduring reputation. His ready powers of debate, his warm and fervid eloquence, his manly bearing towards opponents and courteous demanor to all, will be readily acknowledged, and long remembered, by the members of this House.

That his sudden and melancholy death will produce a deep sensation in Maine, and indeed throughout the whole country, no one can doubt; but the announciation of the dreadful fact to the partner of his bosom, sitting in the midst of the young pledge of their mutual affection, little dreaming of the blow that awaits her, it is shocking to contemplate. No one can think of it but with feelings of the most poignant and heartfelt grief. May "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and who "will not break the bruised reed," give her that consolation and support which she needs, and which no earthly power can give.

With this brief and imperfect announcement, I beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of JONA. CILLEY, deceased, late a member of the House from the State of Maine, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of JONATHAN CILLEY, deceased.

*Resolved*, That the members and officers of this House will testify their respect for the memory of JONATHAN CILLEY, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fairfield,

The House then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

## THE INVESTIGATION.

☞We present, below, a portion of the debate on Mr. Fairfield's motion for a committee of Investigation. The ruffians who murdered Mr. CILLEY will find that he is not the only man from the North who had the courage to to treat their blustering arrogance as it deserves. Mr. FAIRFIELD is a man who knows no fear in the discharge of his duty—he has done himself great honor by a prompt demand for an investigation—but he has done no more than was anticipated by those who knew him best. The democracy of the state will never forget nor cease to love him the more, for his course upon this exciting and important question—and if there be any who are inclined to try the experiment of bullying him down, they will ascertain that he neither courts nor shuns responsibility—and that although he will not fight a duel, he will put MURDERERS to the blush by his moral courage and firmness.

*Portland Argus.*

Mr. Garland of Louisiana stated that if he had been in the House when the vote to suspend was taken, he should have recorded his name against it, for he was opposed to any investigation of the matter, and he had therefore voted for Mr. Bell's motion to postpone, and he went on to give his reasons against the proposition. The investigation was one that would produce most distressing results, and could lead to no possible good. It could not be designed to asperse the dead, and such was the high character of the living in his own state that it was impossible for that House to fix a stain upon him. Mr. G. believed also it was intended to give a political turn, out of doors at least, to this transaction, and he reprobated the course of the ministers of the gospel yesterday in their allusion to it in performing the funeral obsequies.

Mr. Evans said no one could regret more than he did the catastrophe that had taken place, and if the resolution offered was designed to do honor to the deceased's memory, he would vote for it. If it was intended to express the disapprobation of the House upon the practice that led to Mr. C's Death, he would vote for it. Was it designed to take cognizance of all concerned in the matter? If so, they must go into it remotely as well as closely, directly and indirectly; and though he was at a loss to see the object, but believing some good was designed, he should vote for it.

Mr. Fairfield said, it has been with feelings of surprise and pain that I have listened to the remarks of my colleague (Mr. Evans) and the gentleman from Louisiania, (Mr. Garland.)—And in regard to remarks of the latter gentleman, my surprise was mingled with no small degree of indignation. That feeling, however, has subsided. If that gentleman is capable of entering into my feelings in moving this inquiry into the causes which led to the death of my friend and colleague, and can find no motive but a political or sinister one, I cannot dignify the feeling I entertertain for him by calling it resentment. Sir, I have no wish to use harsh epithets, nor will I commence an attack upon any man; but self-defence is a right which I cannot willingly yield.

The gentleman from Louisiania has also insinuated that I knew of the contemplated duel, and stood by without making any effort to prevent it, and now that it has terminated fatally to my friend, have come into the House to move a committee of investigation. To that gentleman, sir, I have no reply to make, but to the House I wish to say, that I did not know that a challenge had been sent to my colleague by the survivor in the contest until near 12 o'clock of the day on which they fought, when I was told that they had already gone out, and no one knew what ground they had selected.—Neither of my colleagues, nor myself, were his confidents in this unfortunate affair.

[The Speaker here interrupted Mr. F. and stated the circumstances of the duel could not be gone into under this resolution.]

Well sir, let that pass then. But my colleague (Mr. Evans) comes in with his innuendoes. He cannot possibly perceive the *object* of moving this inquiry. What is it? says the gentleman. What can be effected by it? what good can it do? Sir, is it possible that my friend and colleague can seriously entertain such questions on this subject? One of your number, a Representative from the State of Maine, was shot down and deprived of life by another member; and when a resolution is moved to inquire into the circumstances, and have the facts reported to the House, that some action may be had thereon, my colleague is at a loss to perceive the *object* of such a resolution!

He is in great doubt, and says that if any evil comes of it, he shall wash his hands of it. Sir, when I ask that gentleman to assume and relieve me from a responsibility voluntarily incurred by myself, I shall be so explicit as not to be misunder-tood. But of all affairs in which I was ever engaged, this is the last from which I would wish to be relieved. If the country and the House will not sustain this inquiry, and I am to incur consequences from which my colleague is so desirous of washing his hands, I have only to say that a foreknowledge of all would not have changed my course. What I have done has been a matter of duty, and from the performance of that no danger shall deter me. Hence my friend from Virginia (Mr Bouldin) will pardon me for declining to accede to his request, and withdraw my resolutions.

Is it asked, what is *the object?* I answer, to have the facts correctly reported to the House, and then to take such action as the facts warrant. If any members have been guilty to that extent which warrants their expulsion, why let them be expelled: for one I will not shrink from such a course if it should seem to be the proper one.

But it is said by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr Garland,) that this thing cannot be prosecuted without *serious consequences*; and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr Johnson,) has said that if he was placed on such a committee, he should feel a necessity of going thoroughly armed. Sir, I am no duellist. I have adopted principles that forbid revengeful or vindictive feelings, much more the taking of a fellow creature's life. But, sir, I will not be deterred from doing what I deem to be my duty, by any threats which may be thrown out from any quarter. And has it come to this, that a member of this House is to be called to account out of it for words spoken in debate, and shut down; and that, when an inquiry into the circumstances is proposed, we are told to take care—that such an inquiry cannot be had without exposing ourselves to personal danger!—Sir, if we have really come to this pass, it is high time the country knew it; and it is high time, too, that some steps should be taken to prevent the evil, and to have a just and fearless representation of the people maintained. The course now proposed is taking one step towards that object, and I hope it will be followed up by such measures as will effectually secure the members of this House in freedom of debate and security of person.

*James Watson Webb*, has published another shameless manifesto, in which he undertakes to throw of that gentleman—says that nobody shall repeat the story of the $52,000 transaction which he calls a *slander!*—and that if members of Congress will not accept a challenge from him, they *"are not therefore beyond his reach!"*

Webb's statements as to the duel are utterly false without doubt—being wholly and totally contradicted by the statement published over the name of Webb's own friend—*Henry A. Wise!* Webb representats the difficulty as a question of *veracity* between Messrs Cilley and Graves, regarding the *verbal* explanation given to the latter by the former! Our readers will recollect that in relation to this point according to the statement of the seconds, *not one word was said* on the ground!—and yet Webb has the unblushing assurance to set it up as the point of dispute between the parties.

Augusta Age.

The Journal of Commerce—which be it remembered, is of the same party with Webb, Wise & Co.—has the following comments on this manifesto of Webb:—

So reads another chapter in this horrid history. How strangely erroneous must the writer's estimate be, of the people around him and the way to respectably in their esteem. Here is the avant proclation of the returning champion. Does he really expect that this decree of silence will strike terror through the United States, shutting the mouth and paralizing the hand of every "respectable person," so that no one shall dare to repeat the story of the $52,000? For ourselves, we must say, that while we hold a pen, it shall be free. Assassination alone can cure us of our love of liberty. We shall continue to write just as we think the interest of our country require us to write, and if we are assassinated by the hands of the author of this proclamation, we have no doubt our fellow citizens will take care to see the assassin hanged. Of this however we do no supose there is any great danger, though, with the blood-thirsty spirit which we have seen displayed within the last few days,—the purposes of fiend-like atrocity which this man has so boastfully announc-

ed,—we cannot declare that we think any body quoted safe. So, as we said, we shall continue to write as we like, mentioning the $52,000 business none the less frequently for this menace, and walk abroad fearlessly, trusting to the protection of the laws.

The menace put forth towards the members of Congress, is high-handed indeed. If we understand it right, it is intended as a threat of assassination. If Congress do not vindicate their insulted liberty by shutting up the author of this threat in prison, it must be because they do not think him of sufficient importance. If he again molests in any way any member of Congress, we trust that body will treat him with the utmost rigor.

It is a thought altogether new, that the members of Congress refuse to consider Col. Webb a gentleman because he is an Editor. We supposed the objection was personal against him, and not against ourselves, and our fraternity. We have never had the like objection thrown in our way, according to the best of our recollection.

We hope this document will be the last.—The cup of public indignation is filled to the brim, and so revolting are the sentiments of the actors in the tragedy, that every new effort they make to palliate their conduct, does but exhibit more of their designs, and increase the public horror. This transaction goes so far beyond all ordinary crimes, that the English language is not provided with words wherewith to express the emotions which it has produced. The most painful agitation still pervads the community, and will continue to operate until the actors in this dreadful affair are so placed that the public will feel secure from further aggression. The people will not rest while their dearest rights are invaded, and while their public men are liable to be insulted, bullied, and murdered, for the exercise of their proper and constitutional freedom of debate.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, March 13, 1838.

We have devoted a large share of this week's paper to the accounts of the murder of Mr. Cilley and the comments of our contemporaries upon that infamous transaction. Opposed as the people of this State are from education and principle to the practice of duelling, they were perhaps inclined at first to impute an undue share of blame to the victim in this nefarious transaction.—The disclosures that have been made, though imperfect, make it appear to all that Mr. Cilley was fated to destruction and that it was determined upon that he should be put out of the way. That he was undoubtedly aware of, and that may have induced him to accept the challenge in opposition to his convictions of duty. He perhaps entertained the hope that if he escaped in this conflict his life might be spared. If so he little knew the bloody spirit of his enemies. It is now openly avowed that the pistol of the assassin would have been resorted to had other means failed. Every fresh development adds new horror to the scene. If the first account of this affair aroused the indignation of our whole people, how must that spirit be increased at the recent disclosures? Will Congress be base and poor spirited enough to skulk over this transaction through fear of the threats of such men as Webb and Wise? Is the voice of free discussion is to be silenced by the bullying of the bloody minded and the threat of the assassin? The spirit of the people, we trust, is aroused and demands an investigation [illegible] Let a voice go forth [illegible] from every town, in our State demanding this of Congress and let it [illegible] the silent until the demand is acceded to. It is stated that Webb has published a manifesto, in which he says that he will not permit any one to mention or allude to the $,000 transaction, under the pain of his displeasure—and [illegible] that a refusal to fight him shall not protect the man who d[illegible] it from his vengeance. Does he think that his threat of [illegible] duel or assassination is to silence the press of our country,—that his bullying threat will screen him from the infamy of that transaction. We trust that even the party to which he claims to belong will have self respect enough to hold him up to the scorn and infamy which he deserves. He will find he has underrated the independence of the public press. It is not every one that can be bribed or silenced by threats. Not only the man himself but all who countenance or uphold him should be considered alike infamous. The federal party owe to themselves to speak out their sentiments of this man and his conduct plainly and boldly.

The discussion on the Sub Treasury Bill at the last accounts was still continued in the U. S. Senate. The Federalists and Conservatives equally oppose it with all their vigor. Mr. Rives has proposed his substitute, an abstract of which we have before published. The federalists will go for that in preference to the Sub Treasury, because they think it brings them one step nearer to a National Bank. Mr. Clay the Champion of the Bank stated recently that it was a good half way house, at which he was willing to call, but intimated that he should soon pass from that to the Bank. The difference between the friends and opponents of the Sub Treasury is plain and simple. All can understand and judge of it. The opponents want that themselves or friends should have the *use* of the public money; the friends of the Bill demand that the peoples money should be *kept* for the use of the people. We have had the experiment of entrusting the peoples money to a National Bank and to deposite Banks. They each used it for their own convenience and profit, and when the people wanted it they paid it or not as suited their convenience. Under the Sub Treasury plan no one can use it but the people to whom it belongs. Whatever belongs to the Treasury can always be had when wanted either in specie or bills that are equivalent. Let the people judge which is the best method.

The Legislature of New York is placed in the same predicament with our own. The federalists there have a majority in the House and the Democrats in the Senate. The House there passed a Bill to repeal their small bill law and the Senate refused to pass it but substituted one suspending the operation for two years we believe, in relation to such Banks as should redeem their Bills in specie. This the House at first refused, but we understand have at length acceded to. Hitherto our House have been more obstinate hoping that they may turn the question to political account. We for one are ready to go to the polls on the question, spreading the whole facts before the people.

From the Portland Standard.

The federal party in this State, flushed with temporary success, are manifestly determined to make the most of their ill-gotten power. The numerous removals already made by our federal Government, clearly exhibit the spirit, by which the leaders of that party are actuated. And every remaining democart, who holds an office under the authority of the State, must expect very soon to share the fate of those who have already been removed. The course of removal now being practised by the federal party is precisely what we should always expect from them whenever they have they the power. But this course is not, and, indeed, should not be regretted by democrats it is precisely the course, in our opinion, best calculated to arouse the slumbering energies of the democracy of the State. This being accomplished, the united efforts of the party will be brought to bear upon the common enemy; and the next election will demonstrate the fact that federal authority in this State, however acquired, can last but a single year. No one acquainted with the history of the political parties in Maine, can reasonably doubt that a large majority of her hardy and enterprised citizens the independent yeomanry, the bone and muscle of the State are decidedly democratic. They have inhaled the true spirit of liberty, inculcated by Jefferson and other patriarchs of democracy. They claim kindred with that principle which ever contends for "equality against privilege;" for the rights and interests of the mass against the overbearing dictation of the aristocracy. Such is true democracy.

But on the other hand, the leaders of the federal party, from the days of Hamilton down to the prsent time, have cherished and secretly inculcated doctrines entirely opposite in their character. They have contended for, and encouraged monopolies and exclusive privileges, a system calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. They have opposed and ridiculed the doctrine that the poor are justly entitled to exercise and enjoy the same privileges as the rich.—They have contended that the poor sould be subservient to the rich; that they should be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water; and have tauntingly said that by reasons of their "hugh paws," they were utterly disqualified for the business of legislation, or other public employments. Such are some of the principles of the federal party, as inculcated by their leaders.

The democracy of Maine understand and duly appreciate the grounds of difference in the principles of the two parties; the one manfully contending for equal rights and equal privileges, as the true and legitimate source, from which is to be derived the greatest good of the whole people; the other, equally solicitous, but more secret in their operations, contriving to overreach the people, and endeavoring to build up monopolies, to encourage aristocracy, to create invidious distinction in society, and to draw the line of demarkation between the "gentlemen and the simplemen," as openly contended for by one of their cherished leaders.

Understanding, therefore, as we do, the ultimate object of the federal party, who through a train of fortuitous circumstances, have succeeded in obtaining the ascendency in the government of this State, it behooves democrats, one and all, to unite in support of their principles, to come out in their strength and put down their common enemy by such measures as the constitution and the laws alone afford.

The power is in our hands, and we can use it if we will. But in order to be prepared to exercise this power successfully through the ballot box, a complete and perfect organization of the party is indispensable. Every city, town and plantation in the State, that has not already done it, should speedily organize by electing its democratic committee, and making other necessary arrangements for future elections. The present is a favorable season to attend to such preliminary measures, and much good may result from a proper organization prior to the spring elections.

It will be recollected that town committees have heretofore been appointed by the democratic members of the Legislature; this practice, however, has been discontinued, and the more democratic course, of electing them by the democrats of the several towns, has been recomended in its stead. A resolution to this effect was unanimously passed at our last county convention at Gray, highly recommending to each town in this county to choose their democratic committees, and to keep up a thorough organization of the party. This preparation is highly important; and the democracy of this country, as well as the State, will we trust, hasten to accomplish so desirable a purpose. It is a duty they owe to themselves and to the cause in which they are engaged. Much, very much depends upon these preliminary arrangements. Without them we may be compelled to suffer the mortification of another defeat: with them the integrity of the State will be preserved, and democracy be triumphant.

The late murder of Mr. Cilley has, it seems, called to the attention of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the the subject of Duelling, and a resolution has been introduced raising a joint committee to report what resolutions, if any, ought to be adopted, instructing the Senators in Congress from the State, and requesting its Representatives to use their endeavours to obtain some action of Congress to prevent the "*savage, cowardly, and abominable practice of Duelling in this Country.*" The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.—Portland Standard.

Mr Codman, representative from this city, at Augusta, introduced on Friday, resolves in relation to the murder of Mr Cilley. They were opposed by some of the federalists left the House so that a quorum could no be obtained! Portland Standard.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE FUNERAL OF
THE HON. JONATHAN CILLEY.
*Late a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine.*

The Committee of Arrangements, pall-bearers, and mourners, will attend at the late residence of the deceased, at Mr Birth's on Third street, at P1 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 27th; at which time the remains will be removed, in chage of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, to the Hall of the House, where divine service will performed.

At 12 o'clock, meridian, the funeral procession will move from the Hall of the House of Representatives to the place of interment in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses.
Committee of Arrangements, viz:
Mr Evans, of Maine.
Mr Atherton, of N. H. Mr Coles, of Va.
Mr Connor, of N. C. Mr Johnson, of La.
Mr Whittlesey, of Conn. Mr Fillmore, of N. Y.
Pall Bearers, viz:
Mr Thomas, of Maryland. Mr Campbell, of S. C.
Mr Williams, of N. H. Mr White, of Indiana.
Mr Ogle, of Pennsylvania. Mr Martin, of Ala.
The family and friends of the deceased.
The members of the House of Representatives and Senators from Maine, as mourners.
The Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.
The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice President, and their Secretary.
The President of the United States.
The Heads of Departments.
Judges of the Supreme Court, and its officers.
Foreign Ministers.
Citizens and Strangers.

*February* 26, 1838.

☞We are pained to learn from Washington that the Hon. T. J. Carter, Representative from this State, is very seriously and even dangerously ill.—Argus.

The following nominations were made by the Governor on the 5th inst.

Daniel Goodenow of Alfred, Attorney General.

John Gleason of Perry, Indian Agent for the Passamaquoddy Indians.

Samuel Morrison, Recorder of the Municipal Court, Bangor.

England.—*Burning of the Royal Exchange.* There has not been in London for several years so destructive a fire as that which occurred on the 10th of January. The Exchange is entirely destroyed. The flames were first seen issuing from Lloyd's coffee-house, at about half past ten, by one of the watchmen of the bank. The alarm was instantly given; but before the engines arrived the flames were communicated to the Exchange. Some time elapsed before water could be procured, and the gates be opened to enable the engines to enter the court-yard, but when an entrance was gained it was too late to save the building. By midnight the whole edifice was in a blaze. The conflagration was visible for miles around. In less than five hours from the commencement of the fire the whole edifice was in ruins. The principal papers have been saved. The edifice was built in the reign of Charles II.

## FRANCE.

*Burning of the Italian Opera House.*—On the evening of the 15th of January, the Italian Opera House at Paris was consumed by fire.—The alarm was given a little after midnight; but, notwithstanding every exertion, the building was entirely destroyed. One of the directors was killed by a fall, in endeavoring to escape from the flames. An insurance had been effected, to the amount of 800,000 francs, on the theatre and its contents.

Mr *Prentiss* has introduced into the U. S. Senate a bill to prevent duelling. This bill inflicts the punishment of death on all concerned in a duell which results in death; from five to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary on all concerned in giving or receiving a challenge;—and from three to seven years for assault, defamation, or abuse, for refusing a challenge.

Original Sin.—Borrowing a newspaper.

Unpardonable Sin.—Subscribing for a newspaper with no intention of paying for it.

Total Depravity.—Receiving a newspaper three years, then cheating the printer and running off.

## DIED.

In Lincoln, March 1st, Dea. Josiah Smith, aged 71, formerly of this town.

In Newry, 17th of last January, Moses Frost, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 78. Printers are requested &c.

## GUARDIAN SALE.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Auction on the first Monday of April next at ten o'clock A. M., on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, about eighty acres of land in the town of Weld in said County, with the buildings thereon, being the property of Mary L. Holt, a minor child of Asa Holt, and being the same land which descended to her from her mother Sybel Eaton. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale. STEPHEN HOLT, Guardian.
Weld, March 6, 1838. 3*30

## State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

AN ACT to suspend, for a limited time, the operation of certain portions of an Act entitled "An Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank Bills of a small denomination, and certain others;" also a portion of an Act entitled "An Act further regulating Banks and Banking," and also prohibiting the several Banks of this State from making dividends of their profits among the Stockholders until they resume specie payment.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the operation of the first and second sections of an Act entitled "An Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank Bills of a small denomination, and certain others," approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the fourth section of an Act entitled "An Act further regulating Banks and Banking," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, be and the same hereby are suspended for the term of two years from the time this Act shall take effect.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That no Banking Corporation in this State, shall directly or indirectly pay to its stockholders or to any other person for them, any dividends, interest or profits whatever, until it shall have resumed the payment of its bills in specie.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect and be in force as soon as it shall be approved by the Governor.

In the House of Representatives, March 8, 1838.
This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.
In Senate, March 8, 1838.
This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted. N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.
March 1, 1838. Approved.
EDWARD KENT.

Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 8, 1838.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file.
Attest: SAM'L P. BENSON.
Secretary of State.

☞Publishers of papers, who publish the laws of this State, are requested to insert the foregoing as soon as practicable.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their June Session, A. D. 1837.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of said County, humbly ask leave to represent, that the County road leading from Weld through Carthage, East Dixfield &c. to Augusta is in some parts very hilly—We therefore pray your Honors to view a route, and if practicable, to locate a road on the same commencing near the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq in Carthage, thence in an South Easterly direction, Northerly of the Winter Hill (so called) to Wilton line near Jewett P. Adams, then commencing near Sewall Chases in Dixfield, thence in the most direct course to Thomas B. Stones in Dixfield, and to discontinue such parts of the old road, as may be rendered unnecessary by the establishment and opening of such new road, and as in duty bound will ever pray,
DANIEL STORER & 70 others.

## STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a County Commissioners Court begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, being the 31st day of the month in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all parties and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Simon Tainter in Carthage, on Thursday the 10th day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Carthage and Dixfield, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Carthage and Dixfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris; the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of a place called the Lake Settlement in said County, Respectfully represent that the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford in the fall of 1834 laid out a public road or highway beginning at a spruce tree near Beach Hill, so called, in Township Numbered two in the first Range of Townships in the county aforesaid, & running thence a north easterly course through a corner of Number three in the same Range, and into Township numbered three in the second Range of Townships till it strikes the old road near a brick yard, and near the house where James Wright formerly resided—They further represent that a large part of the road aforesaid that runs through said Township number two in the first Range is unfinished and in an impassible state and that it will require the sum of eleven hundred dollars to complete the same in a reasonable manner, and that the part of the road which runs through said Township numbered three in the second Range is still unopened and that it will require the sum of one thousand dollars to open and make the same passible. The undersigned therefore pray that you will assess such a tax on the above mentioned Townships as you may deem necessary, and take the usual measures to cause the above described road to be opened and made.
(Signed) JOHN DODGE & 39 others.
Lake Settlement, Sept. 9, 1837. *3w30

## STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a County Commissioners Court begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A.D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said Petition with this Order thereon to be published in the Eastern Argus a Newspaper printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the last of each said publications to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the third Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of the petition and order of Court thereon.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

## FOR SALE,

THE Farm formerly owned and occupied by Nathan Foster, Jr. late of Norway, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased, containing fifty acres of land well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood-land, with a House and Barn on the same.
For a more particular description inquire of
WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr. Guardian.
Norway, March 8th, 1838. 3w30

## GUARDIAN SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock A.M. on the premises, all the interest which George Bryant a minor child of Jonathan Bryant late of Oxford in said County, deceased, has in the farm of his said deceased Father, and buildings except what was set off to the Widow as dower—Said Estate consists of about twenty acres of said deceased's homestead Farm situated in Oxford and all the buildings except what was set off as dower as aforesaid. Terms of sale made known at the time of sale. ELEAZER BRYANT.
Paris, March 7, 1838. 3 32


## Dr. Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Universal Pills.

ON the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known to the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have acquired this character too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders of those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of body; they should, therefore, be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature? We see, that when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right because the result has been sound health, or, in other words, every organ has been restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected, is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them, under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysenterry, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

14,000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been cured by the use of these Pills since their introduction into the United States. Call at Dr. Brandreth's store and read the ORIGINAL letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove by the cures they make that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

AGENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS, | CROCKER & SHAW. |
| Fryeburg, | J. O. McMillan. |
| Hiram Bridge, | Joseph Butterfield. |
| Lovel, | James Walker. |
| Waterford, | Noyes & Noble. |
| South Waterford, | R. H. Gerry. |
| Albany, | Loreloy & French. |
| Bethel, | J. C. Kimball. |
| Rumford Point, | Otis C. Bolster. |
| Do. Centre, | Asa Graham. |
| Dixfield, | J. N. & C. Stanley. |
| Jay, | Joel Pain. |
| Livermore Falls, | Kimball & Walker. |
| N. Livermore Corner, | Jefferson Coolidge. |
| Canton Mills, | John M. Deshon. |
| Buckfield, | Artimas F. Cole. |
| Hartford, | Hall & Haines. |
| Turner, | Philo Clark. |
| Norway, | Wm. E. Goodnow. |
| Woodstock & Greenwood, | Welcome Kinsley. |
| Paris Cape, South Paris Manufacturing Company Store. | |

AGENTS that have been appointed in Oxford County and who hold a Copper Plate Certificate of Agency, will please make returns to CROCKER & SHAW at Paris, and receive their supplies hereafter from them, who are appointed Agents for the County of Oxford, State of Maine.
JOHN O. LANGLEY,
The only authorized Travelling Agent
eply 29 For the State of Maine.


To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, June Session, 1837.

THE undersigned a Committee of the town of Sumner in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town, respectfully represent that the County road laid out on the Petition of Josiah Tebbetts and others, beginning near Levi Luddens in Peru, thence running southerly near Adam Knight's Mill in Peru, thence through the Notch of Black and Speckled mountains in No. 2, thence through the town of Sumner to Paris, has not been made, and your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel does not require any County road leading from Peru through the notch of said mountains to Paris—They therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above route. And should your Honors think otherwise we are of opinion, that an alteration of said road through said town of Sumner and No. 2 might much better accommodate the public travel—Said alteration to commence near Salmon Andrews in No. 2, bearing a little East of the located road to the notch—thence through the easterly notch the best route to Lot Halls—thence from said Halls to Nathaniel Gerrishes in Sumner to the town road, if deemed expedient to Cyrus Fletchers instead of where now located

Wherefore your petitioners request that said route may be examined.

JOHN BRIGGS, JAMES HEARSEY, Jr., ZURY ROBINSON, } Committee in behalf of the town of Sumner,
Sumner, June 19, 1837. 3w29

## STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Enoch Morrill in said Sumner on Tuesday the fifteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner and Peru and in Plantation No. 2, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Peru and in Plantation No. 2, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.


## Auction Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at his Store in Norway Village on Thursday the 15th of March inst. by Auction, his extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Goat's Hair Cambleds, common do. Vestings, Merinoes, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fancy ditto, Silks, Blawn Veils, Ribbons, &c. &c. Crockery, Glass and China Ware, and a large assortment of Hard Ware. Thick and thin Boots and Shoes, Ladies Gaiters and Slippers. Room Paper, and Paper Hangings, together with a great variety of Fancy articles, too numerous to particularize. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms—over $5 00, from 30 to 90 days credit, with undoubted security. JOHN TUCKER.
Norway Village, March 2d, 1838.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

From the Kennebeck Journal.

## DR. JACKSON'S LECTURES---No. I.

We intend to give a sketch of all of the geological lectures delivered by Dr. Jackson, the State Geologist, in the Representatives' Hall. We shall only be able to glance at the principal topices discussed, and present in brief the facts which may be deemed of practical importance.

He began by remarking that Geology was derived from two Greek words, "ge" which means earth, and "logos" which means the science of the earth."—The object of this science is to ascertain, by an examination of the crust of the earth, the nature and position of its various rocks or minerals; the causes which produced the rocks and the second causes that have wrought the vast change in the earth itself.

He considered the science of great practical importance; the rocks were extensive and valuable articles of commerce; the knowledge of them was intimately connected with all the arts and occupations of life, but especially with agriculture. The soil, from which our daily bread is obtained, is comprosed of miute particles of rocks, worn off by ages. The nature of the soil could be ascertained by a knowledge of the neighboring rocks, which had produced it, or the nature of the rocks could be ascertained by an inspection of the soil. The soils of course must vary according to the rocks from which they are worn, and hence the advantage of geology to agriculture pursuits.

The ancients supposed there were only four elements, air, earth, water and fire,—but more recent discoveries in chemistry have demonstrated that these supposed elements are themselves compound substances, and that there are at least fifty-four elements, and there may be more, but no power has yet been able to decompose any one of these. Every one knows what an infinite variety of combinations may may be formed by the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, how many more then can be formed by the 54 elements of the material world. But in nature these combinations are limited, so that their knowledge is not so extensive and difficult as is often supposed; chemistry, however, can enlarge this number to almost any extent.

The simple minerals and their components are very few.

1st. Quartz, an infusible mineral and the crystalized form of which is often mistaken for diamonds; it will cut glass and is composed entirely of silex. The white sand on the sea shore is generally particles of quartz, and the stone called amethyst is a variety of this mineral, colored violet by the oxide of manganese.

2d. Felspar, of which the porcelain or China wares are manufactured by dissolving, melting &c.

3d. Mica, which derives its name from "micao," meaning to shine, and is often called in commerce "isinglass;"—is splits into very thin leaves and is nearly as transparent as glass—is used for windows, lanterns &c.—found in in great abundance in Maine, particularly in Mount Mica, at Paris. In Russia it is used for all the windows of ships of war, as it cannot be broken by the shock and jar occasioned by the discharge of artillery. It has also been lately employed in sheathing vessels for which it proves an excellent article, since it cannot be penetrated by any insects, and is not subject to oxidation or rust. It is now sold at Boston for two dollars a pound, and if it should turn out to be as valuable as is supposed for sheathing vessels, it must come into general use and great demand, and of course be a profitable article of manufacture and commerce.

Of these simple minerals already mentioned, granite is composed, and its dark color is owing to black mica. The mica in the Hallowell granite is gray, and hence its lighter shade. Maine furnishes granite in all possible hues, that can ever be desired for any practical purposes. There is a specie of this rock employed in the manufacture of porcelain, and is found in great abundance at Brunswick and Paris. Sometimes there is foreign matter in granite, iron pyrites for instance, a mere atom will spread over an extensive surface and discolor it, and therefore great caution should be taken to examine its purity before it is used in building.—There is another specie that is called granite-gneiss, it is stratified, the mica is in layers, and it splits more easily in one direction than the others. Gneiss is composed of the same simples as granite and differs from it only by its stratification. Mica slate is composed of quartz and mica, and is found in abundance on the Kennebec river and at Phipsburg, Acton and Lebanon.

4th. Sienite, from Siena in Upper Egypt, is composed of quartz, felspar and hornblend—it resembles granite, but is easily disguished from it by the hornblende, which will not split into leaves, and by containing less quartz. The mountains in York are formed of this rock. It is not so valuable as granite more liable to change a decomposition. The stone found in the famous Quincy quarry, Mass., is Sienite, and by the air and water it assumes the color of iron rust.—Some is entirely worthless from the oxide of iron it contains, which causes it to crumble to piecies.

The 5th simple mineral is talc, which is readily distinguished in its simple or compound state by soapy feeling.

6th. Argillite or hardened or indurated clay, which is supposed to be particles of decomposed granite, rendered very minute by fraction with water, hardened into clay, and then petrified by the effects of, subterranean heat. Immense quantities of this stone are found at Barnard—it is a remarkable coincidence that the city of Bangor in Wales is the chief mart of this ariticle in in Great Britain, and that Bangor in Maine is destined to be the chief mart of it in the U. S. Maine has an inexhaustible fund of this slate, and can afford it cheaper than can be procured from any other State in the Union. It is reasonable therefore, to suppose that the quarrying of this slate might be made a most lucrative business, were it commenced and pursued with energy and perseverance.

7th. What is commonly called limestone, is the carbonate of lime, and of course its ingredients are carbonic acid, oxygen gas, and calcium; it can be distinguished by its effervesence, when the acids are applied. If it be desired to ascertain whether a soil contain any lime, pour on it a little muriatic acid, and if it produce effervesence, it is evidence that there is a considerable quantity, but there may be some, although it does not effervesce at all. Limestone often contains foreign matter, and when it is necessary to determine whether it would be profitable to work any particular quarry, the proportion of this foreign matter, or in other words the strength of the limestone may be ascertained, by dissolving out the carbonate of lime, to see what amount will remain.

8th. Gypsum is the sulphate of lime, and its ingredients differ from those of limestone only that sulphuric acid takes the place of the carbonic. This mineral is generally called plaster of Paris, and a variety is known by the name of alabaster. It is a valuable article for manure, when applied to calcarious soil. It is found in abundence on the public lands of Maine.

9th. Chlorite derives its name from the Greek word meaning green, and is so called because the substance is green; it is an earthy mineral, and has an earthy or clayey odor when breathed on, and is plentiful in Maine, particularly at Cross Island and Machias. It was formerly usedby the Indians for the manufacture of pipes and bowles; it receives an elegant polish, and may be turned into almost any kind of vessels. (Dr. J. exhibited a highly polished vase, which had been wrought from this mineral.)

10th. Serpentine is the last simple mineral—it is always of green hue, often striped, like a serpent, whence its name. Deer Isle contains large quantities of this mineral—it is susceptible of a brilliant polish, and is used for various ornamental purposes.—It was known to the ancients under the name of "verds antique." and is used in the production of Epsom salts and Venitian red.

These ten simple minerals, just described, constitute what is called the geological alphabet.

The extent of seacoast surveyed in 1836 from Lubec to Thomaston, was about 776 miles, including indentations and probably the whole extent of the seacoast of the State will be 2000 miles. Some of the limestone, near Starbird's Creek, has been exported to Boston, and has answered a good purpose as a hydraulic cement, which will make the quarry from which it is obtained, very valuable.

The section of country between Bangor and Belfast abounds in slate of various kinds, passing into each other; limestone; slates containing pyrites; greenstone trap; gneiss; mica slate and granite. Mt. Waldo, on this route, is formed entirely of granite of an excellent quality and easily exported. It is an important geological fact, that the layers of slate around this mountain pass up on to its sides some distance, and grow gradually thiner and thiner till they cease entirely, thus giving conclusive evidence, that the clay slate was originally on the surface, and the granite beneath, and that the granite has been throwing up in a liquid state thro' the superincumbent mass, by the force of subterranean fires. North of this mountain the soil contains many boulders of slate and granite rock, and South, also boulders of granite at considerable distance from it, which undoubtedly were washed from Mt. Waldo by the flood. Nearer Belfast are found copperas, alum, and plumbago, or black lead. In Bangor and Prospect marine shells are discovered more than an hundred feet above the level of the sea, which must have been carried there by diluvial waters.

The whole vicinity of Piscataquis abounds in slate of all kinds. The reagion of the Aroostook river on the public lands, is of great interest; it belongs to the coal formation; the rock is of the graywacke kind, and limestone is found in abundance; the country is rich;—the soil alluvial; intervails of nearly eight miles in width on each side of the river; the river is navigable for boats to the falls, and the whole region is well adapted to the culture of wheat and other kinds of grain.—Mr Morris Fairbanks, formerly of Kennebec, resides there, owns an extensive farm, flour mills, &c., and raised more than a thousand bushels of wheat the past season, on less than thirty acres of land. Such is the fertility of this country, that is its energies were, called forth, it might become the granary, as it were of the State. Its inhabitants have never submitted to British authority, they resisted the first attempt, met usurpation at the every resisted the officer, who came to enforce foreign dictation, threw him into prison and kept him there, till he would promise to abandon his enterprise, and they have never been molested since. A few settlers more would form a complete barrier and protector against British aggression; the grass is tall blue joint, which would be a capital ambuscade, so that a few riflemen might guard the river and destroy every man that should attempt to pass.—There is a road laid out and spotted through this country which if completed, would be of vast importance to the interests of the State, it would give immediate access to Madawaska. The tide of emigration that is pouring from this State to Michigan, Illinois, and Texas, to die with their epidemics, would do vastly better to go and settle this public land in the beautiful valley of the Aroostook, where the season is amply long for the production of wheat and grass. The inhabitants of the Aroostook region are paying sixteen dollars a tierce for St. John's lime, when the very earth under their feet is full of it. Farmers often expend more for the transportation of lime from the sea coast, than it would cost to manufacture it. Such is the fact in the Counties of Oxford and York, which abound in limestone.—To some soils lime is indispensable for the production of good crops, especially of wheat, and manure cannot supply its place entirely, (although there is some lime in decayed animal matter,) and limeston is scattered all over the State in large quantities.

In Buckfield, magnetic oxide of iron is found, and more than ten thousand dollars' worth now lies exposed, where an attempt was made to work it. This ore can be wrought to advantage, if coal can be obtained for seven cents per bushel, which is the case.

Bog ores are found every where in this State. There is only one blast furnace in Maine, viz: at Newfield which was set in operation last August, and has already produced 145 tons of cast iron; coal costs there but six cents per bushel, they formerly used shells from the seashore for a flux, but now they procure lime from their own neighborhood. Hemætite iron ore is found on the Aroostook of the best quality—it contains 53 per cent of clear iron.—There are but few shot at the fortifications at Houlton, and iron costs $125 per ton in that region, while every facility is afforded for establishing, supplying, and carrying into successful operation, a foundary, which would furnish the fortifications with all the shot they ever might need.

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### Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes and accounts have been standing more than one year are requested to call and settle by the first day of April next FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, February 2, 1838. tf 25

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To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled at Augusta, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D 1838.

HUMBLY shew Henry Hawkins of Paris, County of Oxford, Clerk, Benjamin Whitehouse and Benjamin Richards of Oxford, in said County, yeomen, that they are owners of the westerly half of Lot of land numbered one, in the first Range of Lots in the town of Paris and that they are desirous of having the same set off and annexed to the town of Oxford.

The reasons influencing your petitioners are, on the part of said Hawkins, that his buildings and consequently his domicil are in said town of Paris, while most of his farm is in the town of Oxford, and that by the peculiar location of said land he is deprived of the privilege of schooling, being at the distance of two miles and two hundred and fifty-seven rods from the School House in the District to which he belongs in Paris; while the School House in the town of Oxford is distant from his dwelling house nine rods only; that he is also conveniently situated for the transaction of town business, being six miles distant from the place of holding town meetings in Paris, while he is only three miles from the place of holding town meetings in the town of Oxford.—On the part of said Whitehouse and Richards, the reasons influencing are the wish to have their lands all in the town where they live, and that the town lines will be more convenient than they would be should said Hawkins' proportion of said Lot numbered one be set off separately.

Your petitioners further humbly shew, that in granting the prayer of their petition no injury will accrue to the town of Paris or Oxford, or to any individual, and that your petitioners will be greatly accommodated.—They therefore pray your honorable body that said westwardly half of said Lot numbered one in the first Range of Lots may be set off from the town of Paris and annexed to the town of Oxford—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

HENRY HAWKINS,
BENJA. WHITEHOUSE,
BENJA. RICHARDS.

### STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1838.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Paris and Oxford within fifteen days from the date hereof, and also publish the same in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris, three weeks successively the first publication to be before the first day of February next, that all persons interested may appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

E. H. ALLEN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, January 19th, 1838.

Read and concurred.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

A true copy—Attest,
WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

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### Saddle & Harness Making, *Chaise Trimming, &c.*

S. M, NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1838. 1f20

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At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

MARY HAMLIN named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of America Hamlin late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

*Ordered*,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

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### WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of live Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH. tfostpotp19

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At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

JAMES B. LORD, Jr. Executor of the last Will and Testament of Job C. Lord, late of Denmark in said county, deceased having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

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### Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public sale on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M, if not previously disposed of at private sale, about twelve acres of land with a house standing thereon, situated in Hiram in said county, opposite the Methodist Meeting-house, the property of Asa Osgood a minor child and heir at law of Asa Osgood late of said Hiram, deceased. Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.

EPHRAIM KIMBALL, Guardian.

Hiram, Jan, 16, 1838. 24

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### Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JACOB LUDDEN, late of Canton in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 25th day of November last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims: and that we will attend for that purpose at the office of Henry Farewell, Esq. in Dixfield, on the last Saturdays of February, March and May next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, }

Jan. 8th, 1838. 3w12

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### Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Eldridge Stearns late of Jay, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 2d day of January, A.D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at James Starr's office in said Jay, on the second Monday of February and the first Monday of June next, from one to four o'clock P. M.——Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

ARUNA HOLMES,
JOHN ROWELL.

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### For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within fifty rods of the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES Y. POOR.

So. Paris February 5, 1838. tf25

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## NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day sold to my son Alden Cushman his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with powers to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELEAZER CUSHMAN.

Oxford, January 22, 1838. *3w22

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### *CAUTION!!*

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing two Notes of hand given by us individually for twenty five dollars each and interest, running to Oliver Marble of Poland, payable one year from about the second day of June last:—we not having received the value therefor,—shall not pay the same.

Wm. E. GOODNOW.
CYRUS THAYER.

Norway, Jan. 8. 1838 3w 22

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### *Wanted Immediately.*

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given. JOHN CASEY.

Norway-Village, Dec 1837. 20

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FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Meal Bag containing several articles bed clothing The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR.

South Paris, Jan. 5th, 1838. 21

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### Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

*THOMAS PATRICK,*

late of Porter in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; six months from the sixteenth day of January, inst., is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and we will attend the duty assigned us at John Higgins' Hall in said Porter, on the last Saturday of March, April and May next, from two until six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOHN HIGGINS, }
WILLIAM TOWLE, } Com'rs.

Porter, January 25, 1838. 3 25

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### Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promtly attended to.

Sept. 26, 1836.

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## Consumption!

### DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty o Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillnessand Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even inhopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthamatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Realfe's Asthamatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her a comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 50 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

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### DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. Ointment sore eyes, the affect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. eSpli

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 21y]

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*PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH*

## CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

### *REMARKABLE CURES!*

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with*. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

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*THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC*

## Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tatter arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

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*☞DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

## For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food*, and *Pains of the Stomach*. The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken*. Price $1 50.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner o. Court and Hanover Street, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again No. 4, 12

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BETHEL ACADEMY.---Bethel.

THE spring term of Bethel Academy will commence on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, under the instruction of Mr William R Chapman, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Tuition from $2,50 to $3,00.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Feb. 21, 1838. 24

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HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE spring term of Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Monday the 12th day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. Ozias Millett, A. B., an approved Instructor. Such youths of both sexes whose object is to improve their minds in useful learning, are invited to try the advantages of this Institution. JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 22, 1838. 23

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### Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors of PHINEHAS STEVENS late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that a further time of six months commencing the 18th of November, current, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims on said estate by extension on the expiration of a former appointment by said Judge; & that we will attend the service assigned us at the office of Lyman Rawson, Esq. at Rumford Point in said Rumford, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th Mondays of April next from nine o'clock A. M. to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days. ALVAN BOLSTER, }
SPENCER DRAKE, } Commissioners.

November 28th, 1837. 23

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*JOSHUA FORD.*

late of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to SIMEON BARRETT.

Sumner, January 2, 1838. 26

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B. Morse late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 18th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimball in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 1838, from two to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN.
MOSES F. KIMBALL

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## For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late NEHEMIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitable divided into mowings, tillage, pasture and wood land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House,—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege*.

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

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### *Sheriff's Sale.*

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which Artemas Felt of Greenwood in said county, yeoman, has in and to the Lot of land situated in said Greenwood on which he now lives, by virtue of a possession and improvement of the same.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff

Bethel, January 19, 1838 325

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## For Sale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain

ALSO—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf 25